कारों को विशेषतौर पर नियंत्रित करने के कार्य को बहुत महत्व देती है। सरकार ने उपभोक्ताओं को उचित मूल्यों पर दालों की उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए अनेक कदम उठाए हैं:-

(क) दालों के आयात को खुले सामान्य लाइसेंस के तहत लाया गया है।

(ख) दालों के आयात पर सीमा शुल्क को 10% से घटा कर 5% कर दिया गया है।

(ग) देशीय बाजार में आयातित दालों की प्रभावी उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए, दालें, खाने योग्य तिलहन, खाने योग्य तेल (भंडारण नियंत्रण) आदेश, 1977 में उल्लिखित स्टाक सीमाओं को आयातित दालों के लिए हटा दिया गया है।

(घ) देश के सभी भागों में दालों के थोक तथा खुदरा मूल्यों के उतार-चढ़ाव पर निरन्तर नजर रखी जा रही है, ताकि सरकार दालों की उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए उपयुक्त उपाय कर सके।

Steps to Ensure Supply of Essential Commodities

60. SHRI GOVIND RAM MIRI: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any fresh steps for the proper supply of certain essential commodities which are in limited stock or are not easily available; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b) The Central Government is responsible for procurement, storage, transportation and bulk allocation of six selected essential commodities, namely, rice, wheat, sugar, kerosene, imported edible oil and soft/ CIL coke to States/UTs for distribution through Public Distribution System (PDS). The Central Government reviews the progress of implementation of PDS regularly with States/UTs in various fora to improve the functioning. At present, there is a gap between the demand and supply of essential commodities like edible oils and pulses. The import of both these commodities has been placed under Open General Licence and their import duties have also been reduced significantly. The stock limits of these imported commodities have been removed from the purview of the Pulses, Edible Oilseeds and Edible Oils (Storage Control) Order, 1977. The commodities which are found to be in short supply at a particular point of time due to a supply-demand imbalance, are also imported in the most desired quantities to augment their supplies in the local markets.

There is not likely to be any shortage of sugar this year as the production of sugar within the country is likely to exceed 143 lakh metric tonnes.

Apprentices Act, 1961

61. SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN:
SHRI VIREN J. SHAH:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any roposal under Government's consideration to amend the Apprentices Act, 1961 to simplify procedures for drawing up contracts and bringing flexibility in the training programmes and trades selected by the employers;

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard;

(c) whether the present system imposes heavy financial burden on both, Central and State Governments for providing basic training centres as well as sharing of other costs relating to payment of stipend, etc.;

(d) if so, what are the details in this regard; and

(e) what steps Government propose to taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir there is a proposal under Government's consideration. The proposals for amendment to the Apprentices Act, 1961 have been approved by the Cabinet. The major features of the Amendments are:—

1. Simplifying the registration of Contract of Apprentices.
2. Flexibility to the employers to adjust the number of apprentices in different trades.
3. Prescribing the qualifications of the instructional staff for imparting the training.
4. Reducing the sharing of Training cost of the Government by lowering the limit of workers' strength.
5. Imposing higher penality on the defaulting establishments.

The proposed Amendment Bill is being drafted by the Ministry of Law, Justice & Company Affairs and will be placed before the Parliament.

(c) to (e) No, Sir, but there are some financial commitments on both Central and State Govts, to fulfil the provisions made in the Apprentices Act, 1961, and Apprenticeship Rules, 1991 thereunder, for conducting Apprenticeship Training Programme to prepare trained manpower for the Industries.

वर्ष 2002 तक सभी के लिए रोजगार

62. **श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज:**
श्री राम जेठमलानी:

क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने वर्ष 2002 तक सभी के लिए रोजगार उपलब्ध कराने का लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने के लिए अतिरिक्त रोजगार के अवसर उत्पन्न करने हेतु कोई वार्षिक लक्ष्य दर भी निर्धारित की गई थी; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसकी वार्षिक लक्ष्य दर क्या थी?

श्रम मंत्री (श्री पी० ए० संगमा): (क) से (ग) आठवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में रोजगार नीति, 10 वर्षों में यथा 2002 तक लगभग पूर्ण रोजगार स्थिति पाने के लक्ष्य हेतु एक मध्यावधि परिप्रेक्ष्य के भाग के रूप में बनायी गई है। 8वीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के पहले 3 वर्षों के दौरान लगभग 19.6 मिलियन अतिरिक्त रोजगार के अवसर या प्रतिवर्ष औसतन 6.5 मिलियन रोजगार के अवसर सृजित किये जाने अनुमानित हैं। आठवीं योजना में परिकल्पित औसतन 8.5 मिलियन प्रतिवर्ष की तुलना में रोजगार के अवसरों में वार्षिक वृद्धि कम है क्योंकि मुख्यतः इस अवधि के दौरान अर्थव्यवस्था की विकास दर आठवीं योजना में निर्धारित लक्ष्य 5.6% प्रतिवर्ष से कम रही। हालांकि योजना के शेष वर्षों हेतु प्रति वर्ष रोजगार के अवसर की विकास दर के लिए कोई लक्ष्य निर्धारित नहीं किया गया है, यह अनुमानित किया गया है कि आने वाले वर्षों में जैसे-जैसे अर्थव्यवस्था की विकास दर बढ़ेगी, आठवीं योजना के रोजगार के लक्ष्य को पूरा किया जा सकेगा।

Employment in Punjab Through Employment Exchanges

63. SHRI IQBAL SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have introduced a scheme for self employment for the registered unemployed persons in the country particularly in the State of Punjab during the year 1995-96;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) what effective measures Government propose to create more employment for the educated and uneducated youths of the country?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGA): (a) and (b) As per the information received from Planning Commission, various Central Ministries and the State of Punjab, there is no mention of new scheme introduced during 1995-96 on self employment for the Registered unemployed persons in the country including in the State of Punjab. However, the assistance is being provided to different target groups in the